

ET YOUR WANTS BE  
KNOWN IN THE  
ENING STANDARD

# The Evening Standard.

A FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1912

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## WEATHER FORECAST

THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE WEATHER WILL BE LOCAL SHOWERS TONIGHT OR TUESDAY; COOLER IN NORTH PORTION TONIGHT.

## WILSON NOW LEADS IN THE CONVENTION

### STANCHFIELD SLAPS BRYAN J. BRYAN

Explain His Vote for Wilson and  
Opportunity to Call Commoner "Mon-  
ing Marplot From Nebraska."

### N PALMER MAY BE NAMED

ot Vermont Delegation Dropped  
Going to Wilson Fold—Iowa  
Wilson and 12 to Clark.

gained four votes over the twenty-sixth ballot.  
Illinois asked to be passed on this ballot, and Marshall's 30 in Indiana remained intact. In Massachusetts Wilson gained five votes and the Wilson supporters cheered.  
When Missouri was called the entire delegation arose and called defiantly, "Thirty-six votes for Clark." In Nebraska Clark gained a vote.  
When New York was called a poll of the delegation, the first since the balloting was begun, was demanded. Abraham I. Elkins of the Eleventh New York district was the first New Yorker to vote for Wilson and a round of cheers greeted him. William J. McAdoo was the second.

#### Stanchfield Roasts Bryan.

When the name of John B. Stanchfield was reached, he took the platform to explain his vote.

"I come from a state whose electoral vote is vital to Democratic success," began Stanchfield. "We represent 10,000,000 people."

Stanchfield then started to review the history of New York politics. The delegates showed signs of becoming impatient.

"Is there any limit on the gentleman's time?" demanded a Michigan delegate.

"New York has a right to be heard on the floor of this convention," returned Stanchfield. "The integrity of every delegate from New York has been impugned and insulted."

Stanchfield said the New York delegation included jurists, lawyers and business men of known standing.

"It is by the common consent the most representative delegation that ever came to a national convention from New York. If these be the puppets of war that Mr. Bryan refers to, we say to that money-grubbing, office-seeking, publicity-hunting marplot of Nebraska—"

Stanchfield could not conclude the sentence. It was drowned in a burst of cheers.

While the speaker delivered this attack, Bryan watched Stanchfield closely and smiled.

"I desire to say again the vote of New York is vital to success," continued Stanchfield. "And no man can go from this convention stigmatized and branded with the mark of Bryanism upon him, and come within half a million votes of success."

#### Calls Bryan a Plutocrat.

"When Mr. Bryan makes the statement that these New York delegates are under the influence of Morgan and Ryan and Belmont, the plutocrats of this convention, he omits one name. Outside of the three he has named, the richest and most powerful plutocrat on the floor is the gentleman from Nebraska himself."

"If the New York delegation is to be prevented from participating, then any man who for pay has been writing from the floor of the Republican convention in favor of Mr. Bryan's partner and ally, Theodore Roosevelt, ought also to be excluded."

Colonel Bryan has never intended to support the candidate of this convention unless that candidate was Mr. Bryan himself," said Stanchfield. "We have heard for months that Mr. Bryan has been combating Underwood here and Wilson there, Clark here and Harmon there, working all the time in his own selfish interest, to produce a deadlock in Baltimore."

In conclusion, Stanchfield threw the convention into disorder with the declaration:

#### Votes for Wilson.

"I cast my vote for Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey."

As the poll proceeded, it became apparent that Clark would again get the vote. It was generally believed that the vote had been challenged and the poll demanded for the sole purpose of enabling Stanchfield to deliver his attack on Bryan.

Of the four delegates at large, John A. Dix, Alton B. Parker and Charles F. Murphy voted for Clark. Senator O'Gorman voted for Wilson. The district delegates who voted for Wilson were Abraham I. Elkins, New York City; William C. McAdoo, New York City; John B. Stanchfield, Thomas F. Conway, Syracuse; Thomas W. Meacham, Syracuse; Bennett Brooks, Pearl Creek; and Walter H. Edison of Falconer.

William Temple Emmett of New



#### "THE HOUN' DAWG"

Reproduced from the Philadelphia Daily North American.

### BRYAN IS A RIOT CENTER

Missourians Attempt to  
Offer the Nebraskan  
An Insult

Convention called to order at 11:03 a. m.  
Bryan received enthusiastic cheers as he came down the aisle to his seat. Twenty-seventh ballot ordered at 11:17.

The Illinois delegation in caucus decided to continue voting for Clark. No break in any of the forces was indicated with the roll call half finished.

Under unit rule New York's 90 delegates were recorded for Clark.

Stanchfield Attacks Bryan.

John B. Stanchfield, New York delegate, spoke from the platform, explaining his vote and championing New York as a decisive factor in Democracy.

Stanchfield declared that the majority of the New York delegates had been impugned and insulted and that New York had a right to be heard.

Stanchfield denounced Bryan as "that money-grubbing, favor-hunting, publicity-hunting marplot from Nebraska."

Stanchfield's bitter characterization of Bryan was received with mingled with some hisses. The speaker maintained that the New York delegation was the ablest ever sent to a national convention.

"No man branded with Bryanism can come within half a million of carrying New York," exclaimed Stanchfield amid cheers.

Stanchfield bitterly attacked Bryan as one of the plutocrats whose name should be linked with Morgan, Belmont and Ryan. Any man who had been writing for pay from the Chicago Republican convention should be excluded from this convention. Mr. Bryan was opposed to any candidate except Mr. Bryan.

Stanchfield closed with announcing his vote for Wilson.

Roll call—twenty-seventh ballot.

Alabama—Underwood, 24.

Arizona—Clark, 4; Wilson, 1; Underwood, 1.

Arkansas—Clark, 18.

California—Clark, 26.

Colorado—Clark, 12.

Connecticut—Clark, 7; Underwood, 4; Wilson, 2.

Delaware—Underwood, 12.

Georgia—Underwood, 28.

Idaho—Wilson, 5 1-2; Clark, 2 1-2.

Illinois—Passed.

Indiana—Marshall, 30.

Iowa—Clark, 26.

Kansas—Wilson, 20.

Kentucky—Clark, 26.

Louisiana—Clark, 7; Foss, 1; Underwood, 12.

Maine—Clark, 1; Underwood, 1; Wilson, 9.

Maryland—Passed.

Massachusetts—Foss, 24; Wilson, 12.

Michigan—Wilson, 12; Clark, 18.

Minnesota—Wilson, 24.

Mississippi—Underwood, 20.

Missouri—Clark, 36.

Montana—Wilson, 5; Clark, 3.

Nebraska—Wilson, 13; Clark, 3.

Nevada—Clark, 6.

New Hampshire—Clark, 3; Wilson, 5.

New Jersey—Wilson, 24; Clark, 4.

New Mexico—Clark, 8.

New York—Clark, 90. Challenged and poll demanded.

Poll of New York resulted: Clark, 78; Wilson, 9; Underwood, 2. Absent, 1.

Under the unit rule New York's votes cast for Clark.

Illinois—Clark, 58.

North Carolina—Wilson, 17; Underwood, 7.

North Dakota—Wilson, 10.

Ohio—Wilson, 19; Harmon, 10.

Oklahoma—Clark, 10; Wilson, 10.

Oregon—Wilson, 10.

Pennsylvania—Wilson, 71.

Rhode Island—Wilson, 18.

South Dakota—Wilson, 10.

Tennessee—Wilson, 8; Clark, 1-2; not voting, 40.

Texas—Wilson, 40.

Utah—Clark, 1 1-2; Wilson, 6 1-2.

Vermont—Foss, 8.

Virginia—Wilson, 9 1-2; Clark, 1-2.

Washington—Clark, 14.

West Virginia—Clark, 16.

Wisconsin—Clark, 5; Wilson, 20; Underwood, 1.

Wyoming—Clark, 6.

Alaska—Clark, 6.

District of Columbia—Clark, 6.

Hawaii—Clark, 2; Wilson, 3; Underwood, 1.

Porto Rico—Clark, 1-2; Wilson, 4 1-2; Underwood, 1.

Maryland—Clark, 12; Wilson, 1-2; not voting, 1-2.

The twenty-seventh ballot (official) resulted:

Clark, 469; Wilson, 406 1-2; Underwood, 112; Foss, 38; Marshall, 30; Harmon, 29; Bryan, 1; absent, 11 1-2.

After the twenty-seventh ballot the leaders stood:

(Continued on Page Seven.)

first time in the lead, made a demonstration.

The thirty-first ballot gave Wilson a trifling gain early in the roll.

Wyoming announced that its delegates, having determined that Clark's nomination was no longer a possibility, shifted to Wilson, a gain of six for the New Jersey governor.

Wilson held and improved his lead on the thirty-first ballot. This gave Wilson a gain of 15 1/2, Clark lost 8 1/2, Underwood lost 5 and Harmon lost 2.

Sit Still in the Boat.

At the end of the thirty-first ballot the Michigan delegates supporting Clark sent to Senator Reed of Missouri for instructions.

"Sit still in the boat," counseled the senator. "They (Wilson forces) can't get two-thirds to save their lives."

Thirty-second Ballot.

The 32nd ballot proceeded with practically no change. The result was:

Clark, 446 1-2.

Wilson, 477 1-2.

Underwood, 119.

Foss, 28.

Harmon, 14.

Absent, 1-2.

Wilson gained two; Underwood gained.

Thirty-third Ballot.

There was little change on the thirty-third ballot.

The result was:

Clark, 447 1-2.

Wilson, 477 1-2.

Underwood, 103 1-2.

Foss, 28.

Harmon, 29.

Kern, 2.

Absent, 1-2.

This gave Clark a gain of one, while Wilson's vote was unchanged. Harmon gained 15.

OLD PARTIES ARE  
IN THE SAME RUT

New York, July 1.—The first step toward the organization in New York state of the new party launched in Chicago by supporters of Theodore Roosevelt was taken by City Comptroller Prendergast. Mr. Prendergast laid the cause before the people yesterday in an address to voters. Provisional organization, he says, will be effected without delay and permanent organization will follow as quickly as possible. Mr. Prendergast said:

"I submit this appeal to men of all parties and men who have had no previous political affiliations. In the name of great numbers who have expressed their approval of a new political party I ask Republicans and Democrats to enroll themselves in defense of honesty in political work and the advocacy of genuine principles of political, social and industrial reform."

Says Party Necessary.

"This new party will not be the result of any sudden judgment passed upon the high-handed acts of the Republican national committee and the discreditable work of the Republican

Kansas was called. The chairman of the delegation asked that the state be passed. Half a dozen delegates yelled: "We want to vote now. Two-thirds of this delegation are for Wilson and we want the vote cast that way."

The delegation was ordered polled. A chorus of yells and jeers greeted the beginning of the poll and the roll of the delegation proceeded in great disorder.

The vote was Wilson 13, Clark 1, absent 1, and the vote of Kansas, 20 in all, went over into the Wilson column. When James ruled that the vote should go to Wilson, Theodore A. Bell took the floor after a disorderly dispute to argue against casting the vote of Kansas for Wilson.

The delegates were impatient and Bell was frequently interrupted. He argued that the Kansas delegation could not shift to Wilson until two-thirds of the delegation voted for Wilson. He asserted that 13 was not two-thirds and contended that 20 votes should go to Clark.

Bell had trouble getting a hearing and his argument was punctuated by jeers.

"Sing it," shouted a delegate as he neared the conclusion.

A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, the Wilson leader, answered Bell. He said that with only nineteen Kansas delegates on the floor, thirteen constituted two-thirds of the delegation and their votes should control the state's votes.

Ben Gaitzel of the Wilson men in the Kansas delegation, asserted that fourteen of the delegates from that state had voted yesterday to desert Clark.

Chairman James ruled that "two-thirds of the delegations" meant "two-thirds of the delegates present," and gave the twenty votes to Wilson.

The result of the twenty-ninth ballot showed changes in the vote of only three states. It was:

Clark 468 1/2, Wilson 436 1/2, Underwood 112, Foss 38, Harmon 29, Kern 4.

This gave Clark a loss of a half vote, Wilson a loss of 1 1/2, Bryan lost his single vote and Kern gained 3.

The thirtieth ballot proceeded monotonously until Ohio was reached. Then ten of Harmon's 29 went to Underwood. Wilson's 19 remained intact.

Vermont gave up Foss on this ballot and her eight votes went to Wilson. The result of the vote put Wilson in the lead.

Iowa Splits Vote.

The vote of Iowa, which had been passed, gave Wilson 14, Clark 12. Up to that time the entire vote of 26 had gone to Clark. When the vote was announced a roll call of the delegation was demanded and again showed Clark 12, Wilson 14. Iowa's vote as announced gave Wilson the lead with 460 votes. It gave Clark 455.

Cheers greeted each Wilson vote as it was announced during the roll call. When the total vote of the thirtieth ballot was announced, the Wilson followers, with their candidate for the

York city and Joseph E. Kellogg of Great Falls voted for Underwood.

Under the unit rule, New York's 90 went to Clark.

Illinois, which had been passed in the roll call, cast 58 votes for Clark. The Illinois delegates filed into their seats while the poll of the New York delegation was in progress. Their caucus resulted in a determination to stand by Clark, for whom the 58 votes had been cast since the beginning of the balloting.

The result of the twenty-seventh ballot was:

Clark 469, Wilson 436 1/2, Underwood 122, Foss 38, Marshall 30, Harmon 29, Bryan 1, Absent 1 1/2.

This gave Clark a gain of 5 1/2, Wilson a loss of one and Underwood a loss of half, as compared with the twenty-sixth ballot.

John B. Knox of Alabama introduced a resolution deploring the bitterness of the convention and calling for a united front in order to facilitate the work of the convention. It was referred to the resolutions committee without reading.

Indiana for Wilson.

The twenty-eighth roll call went as far as Indiana before any material shift was made. Then the convention went wild as Senator Shively announced: "Kern 1, Wilson 29."

When quiet was restored a poll was demanded, but the demand was later withdrawn. The Indiana vote had heretofore gone solid for Marshall.

After conferring with a number of friends, Mr. Bryan said it was unlikely that he would reply to the speech of Mr. Stanchfield. It was reported that Senator Rayner of Maryland might seek opportunity to defend the "progressives."

The New Mexico delegation demanded a poll after the vote had been reported "eight for Clark." The roll call showed Clark 5, Wilson 3, and, under the unit rule, the eight went to Clark.

Oklahoma's delegation was polled, but the vote remained Clark 10, Wilson 10. Pennsylvania added one to her usual vote of 71 for Wilson.

The result of the twenty-eighth ballot was:

Clark 468 1/2, Wilson 437 1/2, Underwood 112 1/2, Harmon 29, Foss 38, Kern 1, Bryan 1, Absent one-half.

Marshall was eliminated, 29 of his 30 votes in Indiana going to Wilson, who gained 31 on the ballot.

Clark lost 1 1/2.

At the close of the twenty-eighth ballot it was announced that arrangements had been made to extend all railroad tickets, making them good until July 10.

"1912 or 1913?" demanded a delegate, but there was no reply.

The twenty-ninth ballot was ordered called.

Indiana on the twenty-ninth vote gave Kern 4, Wilson 26. Thus Wilson lost three.

A dispute in the Iowa delegation showed that the state stood Clark 14 1/2, Wilson 11 1/2, but under the unit rule the entire vote of the state went to Clark.

Wrangle Over Kansas.

Another wrangle followed when

national convention. The acts of that convention have rendered it necessary that a new party shall be formed, but the purpose the new movement will serve is one towards which the hearts of millions of men have been directed in the last few years.

"A new party is a necessity because so many have come to realize the hopelessness of truly efficient and upright government through the agency of either of the old parties unless they could be effectually divorced from the sinister control of those who believe that 'the power to take is a fitting rule of life.'"

Gravity of Issue.

"There must be no mistaking the gravity or immensity of this task, but it will appeal to those who believe in the moral glory of American democracy. Let the men who have this faith undertake the labor. That labor involves the contest of every place to be voted for by the people at the coming election, from president, congressmen, senators and assemblymen to the lowest office upon the list. The principles we represent are as necessary to the effective betterment of state and local affairs as they are essential to the perpetuation of the national government."

Will Begin at Once.

"A provisional organization for the state of New York will be effected without delay, to be followed as quickly as possible by a permanent organization."

"Let every man who has in him the spirit of the minutemen of Concord and Lexington follow the example of a distinguished citizen who has already signified his intention of fighting for this cause, and in doing so said: 'I want to enlist not for the campaign, but for the war.'"

Reported That Rebels  
Blew Up Train, Killing Many

El Paso, Texas, July 1.—Colonel Castulo Herrera, of the rebel garrison in Juarez, announced this afternoon that a message from Chihuahua gave details of the blowing up of a federal troop train by the rebels, and the killing of all the troops on board twenty coaches.

The federals were attempting to enter a pass, according to the telegram, when mines laid by the rebels were exploded by federal contact.

An item that finds especial favor is represented by the jet crown as well as by the jet tara.

THIS PAPER CONSISTS  
OF 10, INSTEAD OF 8  
PAGES THIS EVENING  
WHY? BECAUSE ADVERTISERS  
TISEMENTS MUST NOT  
CROWD OUT THE NEWS.